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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MERRY DANCERS AT MAKAWELI

Plantation Social on Kauai With a Cotillion in Which Pretty tavors Were Given.

A pleasant party was given at the "Makaweli Plantation Social Hall," by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison on Saturday evening, April 7th, in honor of Mrs. Center and Miss Center, who are leaving, after a most desightful visit, for nome in Alameda. Everything helped to make the evening most pleasant—a bright moon, cool evening, good music, decorations, supper and many friends. About eighty were pres-

After a program of nine dances supper was served in an adjoining lanal. A cotilion after supper was the feature of the evening. It was led by Mr. Danford and Miss Center, and consisted of six pleasing figures, with pretty favors, and was as much enjoyed by the spectators as by the participants. The hearty singing of "Auld Lang Syne"

closed a very enjoyable evening.
Among those present were: Mr. and
Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. Hofer, Dr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, Mr. and Mrs E. E. Conant, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Godirey, st. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Coke, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Captain and Mrs. Dasher, Mr. and Mrs. Monthel, Mr. and Mrs. Blackie, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Maurer, Mrs. Center, Misses Ewart, Center, Rice, Thatcher, Neal, Manium, Whittington, Dalsy Neal, Hastle, Men-gler, Messrs. Danford, Fries, Opfergelt, N. Greig, Craik, Glennan, Hosie, Han-sen, Flohr, Brandt, C. Gay, Hastie, J. K. Burkitt, Campsie, A. Morrison, Hut-ton, Shand, Ruddiman, Hoya, McGill, Dr. Sandow, Rev. W. M. Massie, and

ALL TO WIDOW.

By the will of Henry Waterhouse, Jr., which was admitted to probate yesterday in the Circuit Court, the widow of the deceased, Grace Dickey Water-aouse, is made executrix, without bonds. The estate is valued at \$85,000, which \$20,000 is in land at corner Suuanu and School streets and \$56,000 cash, sugar stock, notes and louse hold furniture.

DIED.

PRASK—At Kakaako, Honolulu, 4:30 p. m. Sunday, April 15, 1900, Lucy Trask, aged 12 years, daughter of David Trask.

IS MATERIALLY CHANGED

Makes Various Surprising House Amendments.

SALE OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS

Land and Coolie Legislation-In Its Amended Form the Bill Passed By a Large Majority.

Below we give the text of the two days' proceedings in Congress which esulted in the passage of the House substitute for the Cullom bill. The next step will be to refer this measure to a conference committee of the Senate and House, which will deal with the amendments and differences of original text and attempt to effect a compromise. The final act may not contain some of the more radical amendments which the House passed.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The House did not finish the bill to provide a Territorial government for Hawaii today. When the hour fixed for taking a vote, 4 o'clock, arrived, less than haif the bill had been covered and so many amendments remained that it was agreed to continue the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule until it was finished. Several im-

portant amendments were agreed to tiday, among them the following: To nullify all labor contracts in the islands, to extend the allen contract labor laws to the islands, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in sale on in the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres and to substitute for the House provision relating to the appointment of Judges and other officers of the islands the Sanate provision. The House provision lodged the appointing power in the Governor; the Senate placed it in the President.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Hawalian Territory bill for

The House resumed consideration of the Hawaiian Territory bill for amendment under the five-minute rule.

De Armond of Misouri moved to s.rike from section 5, extending the Constitution and all laws of the United States locally applicable to the islands, the words "The Constitution and." The amendment was in line with De Armond's speech of Suesday, in which he argued that the Constitution already extended over the islands, and that if it did not Congress was powerless to project it there.

Knox opposed the amendment, which, he said, raised the whole question as to the extension of the Constitution, on which the House was divided. The amendment was lost, 78 to 87.

When section 10, which enforces the obligation of contracts in Hawaii,

when section to which enforces the obligation of contracts in Hawaii, was reached, Knox, chairman of the committee, offered the following amendment to be added to the section: "P.ovided that no suit or proceedings shall be maintained for the specific periormance of any contract hereofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, nor shall any remedy exist or be enforced for breach of any such contract except in a civil suit or proceeding instituted solely to recover damages for such breach. "Provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to merchant seamen."

prosecution of contract laborers who violated their contracts. The amend-

LABOR AND PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

Robinson of Indiana offered an a nendment to nullify all labor contracts made since the date of annexa ion, providing that hereafter no law should be enacted to enforce them. A topted, 45 to 42, that of Indians stated that section 5 of the bad which extended the

laws of the United States to Hawaii covered the whole subject, and that by the terms of the act of 1873 it terminated all contracts with Chinese or Orientals. Another amendment was a lopted specifically extending the pro-visions of the alien contract labor law to the islands.

Gillett of Masachusetts offered a amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in saloons in Hawill. The amendment would not prohibit the sale of liquor in hotels, he said, but it would prevent the sale in the saloons where men gathered.

Knox opposed the amendment. He thought the subject should be left to the Legislature of the islands.

Fitzgerald of Massuchusetts took the same position. Such a law, he said, would be a farce. Public opinion did not sustain prohibition. The prohibition law was a dead letter in Maine, he said.

prohibition law was a dead letter in Maine, he said.

Littiefield of Maine challenged Fizgerald to place his finger on a spot or place where liquor was sold openly in saloons in Maine. Fitzgerald said it was sold everywhere and finally comeplied Littlefield to admit that it could be "procured" at almost any place.

Proceeding, Littlefield said it was the policy of the civilized world to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors among uncivilized people. If the Anglo-Saxon race was in control he would not favor the amendment, but as it was not be thought the amendment should be adopted.

Finley of South Carolina said there were physic order bearons who it.

Finley of South Carolina said there were physiological reasons why it should be well to prohibit the sale of liquor in the islands.

Berry of Kentucky opposed the amendment on the ground that it was the universal experience that the mole stringent the liquor laws the worse the liquor and the more it was drank. The amendment was adopted, 66

LAND HOLDINGS NARROWED DOWN.

Newlands of Nevada offered an a nendment, which was adopted, to lim-

Newlands of Nevada offered an a nendment, which was adopted, to limit the holdings of real estate by a si sie corporation to 1,000 acres, not, however, to interfere with existing holdings.

White of North Carolina, the colored member, offered an amendment, which was lost, to strike from the quilifications of voter for Representatives the provision requiring the payment of a poll tax.

Williams of Mississippi offered at amendment requiring the payment of the poll tax nine months prior to the election. He said it was the universal experience of States having a poll tax law that where it could be paid just before election it became a means of corrupting voters. The amendment provoked a heated discussion, in which Grosvenor of Ohlo, Underwood of Alabama, Linney of North Carolina and White of North Carolina wood of Alabama, Linney of North Cirolina and White of North Carolina participated. It was lost, 55 to 82.

By this time the hour for voting, 4 o'clock, was close at hand. Almost twenty-five pages of the bill remained to be read and there was a scramble to get amendments rushed through by unanimous consent. The requests all met objection and resulted in a tangle which was straightened out by unanimous consent that the House finish the consideration of the bill under the

Pugh of Kentucky moved to strike out the provision requiring that voters should be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian lan-

ge. It was lost. Underwood of Alabama taunted the Republicans with their inconsistency in recognizing the necessity for white man rule in Hawaii in the pending bill while denouncing at every op ortunity the election laws of some of the Southern States, which were designed to prevent the participation in elections of the ignorant and worthless.

On motion of Shaffroth of Colorado, the Senate provision lodging the appointment of the Judges and other officers in the President instead of the Governor was substituted for the House provision. Without finishing the bill, the House, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned.

Salara Company of the Company of the

THE SUBSTITUTE BILL FINALLY PASSES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Home, after four days of debate, today passed the substitute for the Senate bill providing for a Territorial form of government for Hawaii. The bill no goes to conference. The most interesting feature of the day's proceed ags was the altempt of Hill of Connecticut to secure the adoption of two amendments, one providing for a resident commissioner instead of a de egate in Congress, and the other declaring that nothing in the act should be interpreted as a piedge of Statebood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

An amendment offered by Newlands of Nevada was agreed to directing the Surveyor General to report to the Department of Labor annually the number of holders of land of less than 100 acres. The section giving the Legislature of Hawaii power to impetch the Judges of the several courts was stricken out.

was stricken out.

Hill of Connecticut, in offering his amendment giving Hawali a resident commissioner in Washington instead of a delegate in Congress, opposed anything that hinted at the possible formation of a future State out of the islands. He said there were few members of Congress who looked forward to the admission of Hawali as a State. He had voted for annexation under the distinct impression that nothing of the kind would ever be contemplated. Yet here Hawali was blossoming into a full-fledged Territory.

"Does the gentleman believe in taxation without representation?" asked Fitzgerald of Massachusetts.

"Does the gentleman believe in taxation without representation?" asked Fitzgerald of Massachusetts.

"There are only 100,000 people in Hawaii," replied Hill. "I believe Washington is the best-governed cityon earth," he added.

Proceeding, Hill said be did not believe the people of the United States were prepared to take the first step toward Statehood of our insular possessions. It was but a step from a Terri ory to a State, and exigencies at any time might induce the dominant party to admit the Territory. He would not vote to place a delegate from anywhere on the floor of this House who was not elected by a constituency which knew what it was doing.

HITT TALKS OF LOBRYISTS.

Hitt of Illinois, a member of the Hawalian Commission, opposed the amendment. He said it was desirable in legislating for the islands that there should be a delegate on the floor who could be questioned. If there was no delegate the corridors would be crowded with lobbyists representing special interests, (Applause.) Every ody knew what a lobbyist was. Whether he was an ex-Governor, ah ec-Senator, an ex-Justice of the supreme Court, or a common hireling in Washington, he represented special interests. Hitt recalled that the Ministers from Hawali in the past, Carter, Thurston, Hatch and Hastings, were all honorable men who had the privilege of the floor, but no voice.

Thurston, Hatch and Hastings, were all honorable men who had the privilege of the floor, but no voice.

"The gentieman has had broad exterience with foreign affairs," interrupted Hill. "Does he know of a single insular government in the world, either in Great Britain, France or Germany, or any other European power, which has a representative in the hone Parliament?"

"We are a popular representative government essentially, replied Hitt, "and a republic does not need to take lessons from monarchies in the application of our own system." (Great applause on both sides of the House.)

Williams of Missouri argued that the Constitution entitled every organized Territory to a delegate on the floor of the House. He had opposed the annexation of flawalf originally because he had foreseen the race problem it would bring with it. He replied with much feeling to Hin's reference, earlier in the day, to the restricted suffrage in Mississippi.

"Does the gentleman imagine," said he, "that we of the South take any pride in the fact that we are compelled to restrict the suffrage in the interests of civilization?"

ests of civilization?"
"I do not," replied Hill, "but why not apply the same system to Ha-

waii?"

waii?"

"Whenever I am faced with the race problem," continued Williams, "I stand for white supremacy. I stand for white supremacy in Hawaii as I stand for it in Mississippi. It is the duty of man to lift up those below him if he can, but there is no injunction, human or divine, which obliges white men to 'herd with narrow foreheads, ignorant of our glorious gains.' I have no idea that the blacks will ever rise to the plane of the whites, and I indulge in no hysocrisy about it."

Williams said it ill became the representatives of Connecticut and Rhode Islands to taunt the men of the South with their election laws. He created much amusement by his references to some of the peculiarities of the election laws in Rhode Island and Connecticut and drew the fire of the representatives of those States. representatives of those States.

Clark of Missouri said he was teetotally opposed to taxation without rep-

resentation.

Hill's amendment was lost.

EXCLUSION OF HAWAIIAN CHINESE.

An amendment was adopted to po toone for one year the time when the coastwise laws of the United States should be extended to Hawaii. An amendment was added to the end of the bill providing that no Chinese who obtain a certificate in Hawaii under the terms of the bill shall be allowed to enter any State or Territory of the United States.

De Armond of Missouri offered an amendment compelling all Aslatics who have entered the islands under contract since the date of annexation to leave within one year. It was adopted

leave within one year. It was adopted.

Newlands offered an amendment declaring it to be the purpose of the act to encourage free white labor in the islands and discourage Asiatic labor and providing that within one year all corporations shall employ at least one-tenth white labor and one-tenth more each subsequent year until at least three-fourths of the employes shall be citizens of the United States and of Hawaii. The amendment was lost, 34 to 77.

A committee amendment was ado ted to close up and liquidate the affairs of the Hawaiian Savings Bank.

Hill of Connecticut offered an am indment providing that nothing in the act should be construed as a piedge of Statehood in the immediate or dis-

Knox characterized the amendment in the words of Former Representa-Walker of Massachusetts as "almighty damn nonsense." The amendment was lost. Another committee amendment was adopted to make section 52, relat-

ing to appropriations, go into effect af er approval of the act.

The last amendment adopted was one offered by Newlands of Nevada to create the office of Commissioner of Labor in Hawali.

The committee then reported the bill and amendments to the House. Bartholdt of Missouri moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons in Hawaii and report the bill back forthwith as amended. The motion was lost-50 to 83. The bill the passed-120 to 28.

QUEEN'S PENSION BILL

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Senator Hoar Tells Why He Introduced the Measure in Congress.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 30.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts explains his position as to Liliuokaiani, the deposed Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, in a letter written to a woman here who formerly resided in Massachusetts and is well acquainted with the senior Senator of the Bay State. She was displeased with Mr. Hoar's action in introducing a bill in behalf of the former Hawailan Queen, and took occasion to express her displeasure in a letter in which she suggested in a friend y way that old age was having an unfavorable effect

upon him. Senator Hoar replied:
"So far as your judgment goes that I have lost my faculties from old age, I dare say you are absolute y right, but you know it is said a tortoise lives nine days after it head is off, and I suppose this a tortoise lives nine days after it head is off, and I suppose this may account for my condition as you estimate it. As to Queen Liliuokalani, a lady of high standing it Massachusetts who has known her personally for a good many years assures me that the stories about the Queen's immoral life are all the purest calumnies. She says that the Queen has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church since she left the throne. She ha accepted the situation cheerfully, saying it was impossible for her prople to maintain themselves, and that she was glad the United Stat is had got the islands, as some ofreign country must undoubtedly have got them. The bill I have introduced has been approved unaulmously by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations many of whom are young men, so that your trouble as to old age may perhaps be removed, and was approved. trouble as to old age may perhaps be removed, and was approved nearly unanimously by the Senate Committee on Appropriations."

.........

Committees Appointed.

Twenty-nine Suits.

At a meeting of the directors of the Twenty-nine separate suits, aggre-Healani Boat Club the following com- gating more than a half-million dolmittees were appointed: Row ng - Jack lars, were filed in the Circuit Court in mando. If so, he has not retired north Atkinson, F. J. Church, J. W. Lloyd, the Hogan Minstrel Company against and hones are expressed that he may Yachting—Clarence Macfarlane, H. M. the Canadian-Australian Steamship
Dow, H. Roth. House Committee—C.
Line. In the petition the minstrel peop'e sver they "are Americans by birth,
nance—Kirk B. Porter, Fred B. Damon, W. E. Walt. Jack Atkinson was
journing in Hawsii." The petition covtoday as thouse elected capta's for the ensuing year, one several typewritten pages and says. The marine railway owned by the club that the minstrels were refused paswas reported ready for use again. sage on account of being negroes

Give and Take in the Campaign.

ROBERTS LOSES HEAVILY

Methuen Makes a Brilliant Counter Stroke -- Boer General

Killed.

LONDON, April 6 .- Lord Roberts reports that five companies of British troops have been captured by Boers near Bethany. The following is the text of his dispatch to the War Office announcing the capture:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April 5.-Another unfortunate event has ocof a party of infantry, consisting of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth Regiment of Mounted Infantry, near Reddersburg, a little eastward of Bethany railway station, within a few miles of the please. tion, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a stronger force of the enemy, with four or five

guns.
"The detachment held out from noon April 3 until April 4, 9 a. m., and then apparently surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the time. Immediately after I heard the news, during the afternoon of April 3, I ordered Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters, to Reddersburg with all possible speed, and I dispatched the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethany. Gatacre arrived at Reddersburg at 10:30 a.m. without opposition, but could obtain no news of the missing detachment. "There can be no doubt that the whole party has been made prisoners."

The Counter-Stroke

LONDON, April 6.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfon-tein, Thursday, April 5:

"Metauen telegraphs from Boshof (in the Orange Free State, a little north-east of Kimberley) as follows:

"'Surrounded General Villebols Mareuli and a Lody of Boers today, and none escaped. Mareuli and seven Boers killed, eight wounded and fifty prisoners. Our losses were: Killed—Captains Boyle and Williams, both of the Yeomanry, and two men of the Yeo-manry. Wounded—About seven men. "'The attack lasted for hours. The corps behaved very well. Our force was

composed of Yeomanry, the Kimberley Mounted Corps and the Fourth Battery of Artillery."

General Villebois Marcuil was the

chief of staff of the Boer army. He was about 50 years old, and is said to Colony and the southern part of the Orange Free State. It is said that he entered the Boer service merely bethrough a number of campaigns in the

British Repulse at Mafeking.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dis-patch from Lorenzo Marques says sharp fighting occurred on April 2 in the neighborhood of Mafeking. The gar-rison made a sortie while Colonei Plumer's cavalry attacked the Boers at Ramathlahama. Both attacks were repulsed. Twenty of Colonel Plumer's men were found dead on the field and six others were made prisoners. The Federal losses were small.

Hard Road to Pretoria

LONDON, April 7, 4:30 p. m.—Not a word regarding the disaster at Red-dersburg has been allowed to come through except the dispatch of Lord Roberts. It is therefore impossible to form any notion as to what has hap-pened. Meanwhile the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome even before Pretoria is reached, and is reviving premature ideas with respect to the time when the war will be over. No one believes now that it will be ended by the beginning of June.

The latest disaster more particularly

illustrates the heavy task involved in holding the railway. This body of some 500 British troops without guns, which disappeared so completely within thirty-five miles of the great British army, had for its business to guard a section of nearly ninety miles of railway between Bloemfontein and Soring-fontein. If it could thus be spirited away, how is Lord Roberts to insure his continually extending communica-

Other pertinent questions are being asked of the successive "unfortunate occurrences." The foremost is, Who do not the British troops entremeter it is argued that if this had been done even 500 men might have he'd out until reinforcements arrived. It cannot be concealed that the utmost sharm is beginning to be felt. It is said that the Boers who captured the British at Reddersburg belonged to Olivier's com-

Boers Threaten Bloemfontein.

LONDON. April 5-5 s. m.-It looks today as though the Boers had con-ceived the audacious plan of attempt-

(Continued on Page 6.)